

MIL

MILITIA. *n. f.* [Latin.] The trainbands; the standing force of a nation.
 Let any prince think soberly of his forces, except his militia be good and valiant soldiers. *Bacon's Essays*, N. 30.
 The militia was so settled by law, that a sudden army could be drawn together. *Clarendon*.
 Unnumbered spirits round thee fly,
 The light militia of the lower sky. *Pope's Rape of the Lock*.
MILK. *n. f.* [meelc, Saxon; melek, Dutch.]
 1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast.
 Come to my woman's breasts,
 And take my milk for gall, you murdering ministers!
 Where-ever in your fightless substances
 You wait on nature's mischief. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.
 I fear thy nature,
 It is too full o' th' milk of human kindness. *Shakespeare, King Lear*.
 To catch the nearest way.
 Milk is the occasion of many tumours of divers kinds. *Wise man's Surgery*.
 When milk is dry'd with heat,
 In vain the milkmaid tugs an empty teat. *Dryden*.
 I concluded, if the gout continued, to confine myself wholly to the milk diet. *Temple's Miscel.*
 Broths and milk-meats are windy to stomachs troubled with acid ferments. *Floyer on the Humours*.
 2. Emulsion made by confusion of seeds.
 Pistachoes, so they be good and not musty, joined with almonds in almond milk, or made into a milk of themselves, like unto almond milk, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon*.
 To MILK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To draw milk from the breast by the hand.
 Capacious chargers all around were laid
 Full pails, and vessels of the milking trade. *Pope's Odyssey*.
 2. To suck.
 I have given suck, and know
 How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakespeare*.
MILKEN. *adj.* [from milk.] Consisting of milk.
 The remedies are to be propofed from a constant course of the milken diet, continued at least a year. *Temple*.
MILKER. *n. f.* [from milk.] One that milks animals.
 His kine with swelling udders ready stand,
 And lowing for the pail invite the milker's hand. *Dryden*.
MILKINESS. *n. f.* [from milky.] Softness like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk.
 Would I could share thy balmy, even temper,
 And milkiness of blood. *Dryden's Cleomenes*.
 The fatness and oiliness of the blood absorbing the acid of the chyle, it loses its milkiness. *Floyer on the Humours*.
MILK-LIVERED. *adj.* [milk and liver.] Cowardly; timorous; faint-hearted.
 Milk-livered man!
 That bear't a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs. *Shak.*
MILKMAID. *n. f.* [milk and maid.] Woman employed in the dairy.
 When milk is dry with heat,
 In vain the milkmaid tugs an empty teat. *Dryden's Virg.*
 A lovely milkmaid he began to regard with an eye of mercy. *Addison's Freeholder*, N. 44.
MILKMAN. *n. f.* [milk and man.] A man who sells milk.
MILKPAIL. *n. f.* [milk and pail.] Vessel into which cows are milked.
 That very substance which last week was grazing in the field, waving in the milkpail, or growing in the garden, is now become part of the man. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind*.
MILKPAN. *n. f.* [milk and pan.] Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.
 Sir Fulke Grevil had much and private access to Queen Elizabeth, and did many men good; yet he would say merrily of himself, that he was like Robin Goodfellow; for when the maids spilt the milkpans, or kept any racket, they would lay it upon Robin: so what tales the ladies about the queen told her, or other bad offices that they did, they would put it upon him. *Bacon's Apophth.*
MILKPOTTAGE. *n. f.* [milk and pottage.] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.
 For breakfast and supper, milk and milkpottage are very fit for children. *Locke*.
MILKSCORE. *n. f.* [milk and score.] Account of milk owed for, scored on a board.
 He ordered the lord high treasurer to pay off the debts of the crown, particularly a milkscore of three years standing. *Addison's Freeholder*, N. 36.
 He is better acquainted with the milkcore than his steward's accounts. *Addison's Spect.* N. 482.
MILKSPON. *n. f.* [milk and spoon.] A soft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man.
 Of a most notorious thief, which lived all his life-time of spoils, one of their bards in his praise will say, that he was none of the idle milkspoons that was brought up by the fire-side,

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but that most of his days he spent in arms, and that he did never eat his meat before he had won it with his sword. *Spenser on Ireland*.
 A milkspoon, one that never in his life
 Felt so much cold as over shoes in snow. *Shak. Rich. III.*
 We have as good passions as yourself; and a woman was never designed to be a milkspoon. *Addison's Spect.*
 But give him port and potent sack;
 From milkspoon he starts up mohack. *Prior*.
MILKTOOTH. *n. f.* [milk and tooth.]
 Milktooths are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to cast about two years and a half after, in the same order as they grew. *Furrier's Dict.*
MILKTHISTLE. *n. f.* [milk and thistle:] plants that have a white juice are named milky. An herb.
MILKTREFOIL. *n. f.* An herb.
MILKVETCH. *n. f.* [astragalus, Latin.]
 The milkvetech hath a papilionaceous flower, consisting of the standard, the keel, and the wings; out of the flower-cup arises the point covered with a sheath, which becomes a bicapular pod filled with kidney-shaped seeds; the leaves grow by pairs along the middle rib, with an odd one at the end. *Miller*.
MILKWEED. *n. f.* [milk and weed.] A plant.
MILKWHITE. *adj.* [milk and white.] White as milk.
 She a black silk cap on him begun
 To set, for foil of his milkwhite roe. *Sidney*.
 Then will I raise aloft the milkwhite roe,
 With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfum'd. *Shakespeare*.
 Where the bull and cow are both milkwhite,
 They never do beget a coal-black calf. *Shakespeare*.
 The bolt of Cupid fell,
 It fell upon a little western flower;
 Before milkwhite, now purple with love's wound;
 And maidens call it love in idleness.
 A milkwhite goat for you I did provide;
 Two milkwhite kids run filking by her side. *Dryden*.
MILKWORT. *n. f.* [milk and wort.]
 Milkwort is a bell-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, whose brims are expanded, and cut into several segments; from the centre arises the point, which afterward becomes a round fruit or husk, opening from the top downwards, and filled with small seeds. *Miller*.
MILKWOMAN. *n. f.* [milk and woman.] A woman whose business is to serve families with milk.
 Even your milkwoman and your nursery-maid have a fellow-feeling. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
MILKY. *adj.* [from milk.]
 1. Made of milk.
 2. Resembling milk.
 Not tasteful herbs that in these gardens rise,
 Which the kind foil with milky sap supplies,
 Can move the god. *Pope*.
 Some plants upon breaking their vessels yield a milky juice. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
 3. Yielding milk.
 Perhaps my passion he disdains,
 And courts the milky mothers of the plains. *Roscommon*.
 4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous.
 Has friendship such a faint and milky heart,
 It turns in less than two nights. *Shakespeare*.
 This milky gentleness and course of yours,
 You are much more at task for want of wisdom,
 Than prais'd for harmful mildness. *Shakespeare, King Lear*.
MILKY-WAY. *n. f.* [milky and way.] The galaxy.
 The milky-way, or via lactea, is a broad white path or track, encompassing the whole heavens, and extending itself in some places with a double path, but for the most part with a single one. Some of the ancients, as Aristotle, imagined that this path consisted only of a certain exhalation hanging in the air; but, by the telescopic observations of this age, it hath been discovered to consist of an innumerable quantity of fixed stars, different in situation and magnitude, from the confused mixture of whose light its whole colour is supposed to be occasioned. It passes through the constellations of Cassiopeia, Cygnus, Aquila, Perseus, Andromeda, part of Ophiucus and Gemini, in the northern hemisphere; and in the southern it takes in part of Scorpio, Sagittarius, Centaurus, the Argo Navis and the Ara. The galaxy hath usually been the region in which new stars have appeared; as that in Cassiopeia, which was seen in A. D. 1572; that in the breast of the Swan, and another in the knee of Serpentarius; which have appeared for a while, and then become invisible again. *Harris*.
 Nor need we with a prying eye survey
 The distant skies to find the milky-way:
 It forcibly intrudes upon our sight. *Creuch's Manilius*.
 How many stars there must be, a naked eye may give us some faint glimpse, but much more a good telescope, directed towards that region of the sky called the milky-way. *Cheyne*.
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MILL. *n. f.* [molen, Dutch; mola, Lat. melin, Welsh; myln, Saxon; moulin, Fr. molen, Dutch.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted.
 The table, and we about it, did all turn round by water which ran under, and carried it about as a mill. *Sidney*.
 More water glideth by the mill
 Than wots the miller of. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*.
 Olives ground in mills their fatness boast. *Dryden*.
 A miller had his arm and scapula torn from his body by a rope twisted round his wrist, and suddenly drawn up by the mill. *Sharp's Surgery*.
 To MILL. *v. a.* [from the noun; molen, Dutch; mola, Islandick.]
 1. To grind; to comminute.
 2. To beat up chocolate.
 3. To stamp coin in the mints.
 It would be better for your milled medals, if they carried the whole legend on their edges; but at the same time that they are lettered on the edges, they have other inscriptions on the face and the reverse. *Addison*.
 Wood's halfpence are not milled, and therefore more easily counterfeited. *Swift*.
MILL-COG. *n. f.* [mill and cog.] The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.
 The timber is useful for mill-cogs. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
MILL-DAM. *n. f.* [mill and dam.] The mound, by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.
 A layer of lime and of earth is a great advantage in the making heads of ponds and mill-dams. *Mortimer*.
MILL-HORSE. *n. f.* Horse that turns a mill.
 His imprefia was a mill-horse, still bound to go in one circle. *Sidney*, b. ii.
MILLMOUNTAINS. *n. f.* An herb.
MILL-TEETH. *n. f.* [mill and teeth.] The grinders; dentes molares, double teeth.
 The best instruments for cracking bones and nuts are grinders or mill-teeth. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
MILLENNARIAN. *n. f.* [from millenarius, Lat. millenaire, Fr.] One who expects the millennium.
MILLENNARY. *adj.* [millenaire, Fr. millenarius, Latin.] Consisting of a thousand.
 The millenary festertium, in good manuscripts, is marked with a line cross the top thus HS. *Arbutnot on Coins*.
MILLENNIST. *n. f.* [from mille, Lat.] One that holds the millennium.
MILLENNIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.
 We must give a full account of that state called the millennium. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.
MILLENNIAL. *adj.* [from millennium, Lat.] Pertaining to the millennium.
 To be kings and priests unto God, is the characteristic of those that are to enjoy the millennial happiness. *Burnet*.
MILLEPEDES. *n. f.* [millepedes, French; mille and pes, Latin.] Wood-lice, so called from their numerous feet.
 If pheasants and partridge are sick give them millepedes and earwigs, which will cure them. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
MILLER. *n. f.* [from mill.] One who attends a mill.
 More water glideth by the mill
 Than wots the miller of. *Shakespeare*.
 Gillius, who made enquiry of millers who dwell upon its shore, received answer, that the Euripus ebbed and flowed four times a day. *Breun's Vulgar Errors*, b. vii.
MILLER. *n. f.* A fly.
MILLER'S-THUMB. *n. f.* [miller and thumb.] A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bulthead.
MILLESIMAL. *adj.* [millesimus, Latin.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.
 To give the square root of the number two, he laboured long in millesimal fractions, till he confessed there was no end. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.
MILLET. *n. f.* [militum, Lat. mil and miller, Fr.]
 1. A plant.
 The millet hath a loose divided panicle, and each single flower hath a calyx, consisting of two leaves, which are instead of petals, to protect the stamina and pistillum of the flower, which afterwards becomes an oval, shining seed. This plant was originally brought from the eastern countries, where it is still greatly cultivated, from whence we are annually furnished with this grain, which is by many persons much esteemed for puddings. *Miller*.
 In two ranks of cavities is placed a roundish studd, about the bigness of a grain of millet.
 Millet is diarrhetick, cleansing, and useful, in discharges of the kidneys.
 2. A kind of fish.
 Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle; as whitening, mackerel, millet. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.

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MILLINER. *n. f.* [I believe from Milanor, an inhabitant of Milan, as a Lombard is a banker.] One who sells ribands and dresses for women.
 He was perfumed like a milliner;
 And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
 A pouncet box, which ever and anon
 He gave his nose. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. i.*
 The mercers and milliners complain of her want of public spirit. *Tatler*, N. 52.
MILLION. *n. f.* [million, Fr. milliogne, Italian.]
 1. The number of an hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand.
 Within thine eyes far twenty thousand deaths,
 In thy hands clutch'd as many millions, in
 Thy lying tongue both numbers. *Shakespeare*.
 2. A proverbial name for any very great number.
 That the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, is a truth more evident than many of those propositions that go for principles; and yet there are millions who know not this at all. *Locke*.
 There are millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know. *Locke*.
 She found the polish'd glass, whose small convex
 Enlarges to ten millions of degrees
 The mite, invisible else. *Philips*.
 Midst thy own flock, great shepherd, be receiv'd;
 And glad all heav'n with millions thou hast sav'd. *Prior*.
MILLIONTH. *adj.* [from million.] The ten hundred thousandth.
 The first emblion of an ant is supposed to be as big as that of an elephant; which nevertheless can never arrive to the millionth part of the other's bulk. *Bentley's Sermons*.
MILLSTONE. *n. f.* [mill and stone.] The stone by which corn is comminuted.
 No man shall take the nether or the upper millstone to pledge. *Deut. xxiv. 6.*
 Alop's beafts saw farther into a millstone than our mobile. *L'Estrange's Fables*.
MILT. *n. f.* [mildt, Dutch.]
 1. The sperm of the male fish.
 You shall scarce take a carp without a milts, or a female without a roe or spawn. *Walton's Angler*.
 2. [Milt, Saxon.] The spleen.
 To MILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.
MILTNER. *n. f.* [from milt.] The he of any fish, the she being called spawnner.
 The spawnner and miltner labour to cover their spawn with sand. *Walton's Angler*.
MILT-WORT. *n. f.* An herb.
MIME. *n. f.* [mime, Fr. mime; mimus, Latin.] A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.
 Think't thou, mime, this is great?
 To MIME. *v. n.* To play the mime.
 Think't thou, mime, this is great? or that they strive
 Whose noise shall keep thy miming most alive,
 Whilst thou dost raise some player from the grave,
 Out-dance the baboon, or out-boast the brave. *B. Johnson*.
MIMER. *n. f.* [from mime.] A mimic; a buffoon.
 Jugglers and dancers, antics, mummers, mimers. *Milton's Samson Agonistes*.
MIMICAL. *adj.* [mimicus, Latin.] Imitative; besitting a mimic; acting the mimic.
 Man is of all creatures the most mimical in gestures, styles, speech, fashion, or accents. *Watson on Education*.
 A mimical daw would needs try the same experiment; but his claws were shackled. *L'Estrange's Fables*.
 Singers and dancers entertained the people with light songs and mimical gestures, that they might not go away melancholy from serious pieces of the theatre. *Dryden's Juvenal*.
MIMICALLY. *adv.* [from mimical.] In imitation; in a mimical manner.
MIMICK. *n. f.* [mimicus, Latin.]
 1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner so as to excite laughter.
 Like poor Andrew I advance,
 False mimick of my master's dance:
 Around the cord a while I sprawl,
 And thence, though slow, in earnest fall. *Prior*.
 2. A mean or servile imitator.
 Of France the mimick, and of Spain the prey. *Anon.*
MIMICK. *adj.* [mimicus, Latin.] Imitative.
 The busy head with mimick art runs o'er
 The scenes and actions of the day before. *Swift's Miscel.*
 To MIMICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.
 Morpheus express'd
 The shape of man, and imitated best;
 The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply,
 The habit mimick, and the mien belye. *Dryden*.
 Who would with care some happy fiction frame;
 So mimicks truth, it looks the very same. *Granville*.